

**THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY:
DESIGNED TO PROMOTE PRECISION IN
THE USE, AND
FACILITATE THE ACQUISITION OF A
KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE. FOR BEGINNERS**

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The First Book of Etymology: Designed to Promote Precision in the Use, and Facilitate the Acquisition of a Knowledge of the English Language. For Beginners by James Lynd

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JAMES LYND

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DESIGNED
TO PROMOTE PRECISION IN THE USE,
AND
FACILITATE THE ACQUISITION OF A KNOWLEDGE
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

For Beginners.

BY JAMES LYND,
PROFESSOR OF BELLES LETTRES IN DELAWARE COLLEGE.

REVISED EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:
E. C. & J. BIDDLE, 6 SOUTH FIFTH ST.,
1853.

TO TEACHERS.

"THE FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY," by JAMES LYND, A. M., was published by the subscribers in the year 1847, and is now extensively in use in the Public and Private Schools of our country. Among the former class the publishers may designate those of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, &c.

Although the most gratifying evidences of the benefits resulting from the use of this book have been continually received by the publishers, they have yet sought, from competent instructors well acquainted with the subject, suggestions for its improvement. The improvements thus suggested, and many others of importance, are believed to be incorporated in "The First Book of Etymology," by Dr. JOSEPH THOMAS, just issued from the press. The principal distinguishing features of this work, as compared with that of Mr. Lynd, may be briefly stated thus:—

1. The rules for the formation of English derivative words, by means of suffixes, are simplified, and the exercises under them arranged in an improved form.

2. The meanings of the prefixes and suffixes of Latin and other origin are more accurately given and fully explained.

3. The exercises designed to familiarize the pupil with the meanings of the prefixes and suffixes of Latin and other origin are much better adapted for the attainment of the proposed object than those in the work of Mr. Lynd, and will commend themselves to the favor of the thorough teacher.

4. The main part of the work, which contains the principal Latin, Greek, and other roots of our language, arranged in alphabetical order, with the more important English words derived from each placed under it and defined—has been prepared with great care; and it is believed that in every case where the *etymological* or *literal* differs from the *proper* or *usually accepted* meaning of the English derivative, such difference is explained. The great value of this feature will be fully appreciated by every competent instructor. The Latin and Greek roots in this part of the work are arranged *together*, in alphabetical order, as being more easy of reference for the pupil than when placed in two separate parts, as well as for other reasons.

5. By means of *distinctive types*, the portion of the definition corresponding with the prefix and root, or root and suffix respectively, of each illustrative word occurring in the chapter devoted to an explanation of the meanings of prefixes and suffixes, is clearly designated; and, in the same manner, in the main part of the work, containing the English derivatives placed under their appropriate roots, the prefix, root, and suffix occurring in the same word, and the portion of the definition corresponding with each part, is clearly distinguished.

6. The few pages "on the derivation of English words from the Latin through the French" have been transferred to the revised edition of "Lynd's Class Book of Etymology," as being more appropriate for the use of advanced classes than for beginners. They do not, therefore, appear in the work of Dr. Thomas.

7. The *Key* is substantially the same as that in the work of Mr. Lynd.

8. The work of Mr. Lynd is comprised in 215 pages, large duodecimo; that by Dr. Thomas in 261 pages of the same size; the price of the former work to teachers is \$3.20 per dozen; that of the latter, \$4 per dozen.

The publishers will forward a copy of "Thomas's First Book of Etymology," by mail, to such teachers or directors of schools as shall request it for examination, and send with said request postage stamps to prepay the postage on said book; which is, on a copy sent not over 500 miles from Philadelphia, eleven cents; over 500 miles and not over 1,500 miles, twenty-two cents; over 1,500 and not over 2,500 miles, thirty-three cents.

E. C. & J. B. still publish "Lynd's First Book of Etymology," so that teachers using it in their classes may continue its use, if they desire, or may introduce the work by Dr. Thomas, if preferred, as they find it convenient so to do.

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PREFACE.

THE present volume is the first of a series of books designed as aids to the student of Etymology. Of this series the succeeding volumes are the Class-Book of Etymology,—which is adapted to the wants of the advanced classes in Grammar Schools,—and Oswald's Etymological Dictionary,—designed as a text-book for High Schools and Academies, or as a work of reference for schools in general. The First Book of Etymology, as its name imports, is intended for the use of those just entering upon the study.

In the Preliminary matter, the compiler has endeavored to impart to the pupil a full conception of the distinction between primitive and derivative, simple and compound words; and, to explain the nature of the prefixes and suffixes, as well as the change they undergo in combining with the root. The pupil should be required to study this portion of the work thoroughly before he is permitted to proceed.

The meaning of the prefixes and suffixes,—an acquaintance with which is indispensable for the successful prosecution of the study of Etymology,—is fully illustrated in Part I. The Exercises contained in this part of the work are believed to be well calculated to fix permanently in the pupil's memory the subject matter contained in them.

Part II. comprises the principal Latin and French roots, arranged in alphabetical order, with the more simple words derived from them, defined and placed under their respective roots.

Part III. is devoted to the Greek roots and their derivatives, defined and arranged as those in Part II.

It has been thought proper thus to separate the Greek from the other roots, because the words derived from them

are by no means familiar to the young pupil, and in their combinations with prefixes and suffixes, as well as in the formation of the compounds, present much greater difficulty than the words included in Part II. Having mastered Part II., the pupil, it is presumed, will have become so well acquainted with the study as to be able to proceed through Part III., with comparative ease.

The table showing the changes which Latin words underwent in their transition to French, it is believed, will not be unacceptable to those who may make use of the book. This portion of the work is not designed to be committed to memory by the pupil; but he may refer to it with profit, as he progresses in the study of Part II.

The Key, which is a feature peculiar to this series of Etymological text-books, it is confidently believed, will be found a valuable assistant to those employed in teaching as well as those engaged in studying Etymology.

In the hope that this little volume may prove serviceable to those for whose use it is designed, the compiler submits it to the examination of teachers.

Philadelphia, March, 1847.

In the revision of this work for a second edition, it has been deemed advisable to refer to the text and copious notes of Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, to exhibit the primitive or etymological meaning of the English words defined in Parts II. and III., when the usual acceptance of these words differs from their literal meaning; and to place at the command of the pupil definitions of scientific and technical terms, more full and precise than the limits of this book would allow. These references are made by means of an * placed after the word whose signification is explained.

Every teacher using the First Book of Etymology or the Class-Book of Etymology as a text-book for his pupils, it is believed will find it advantageous to have in his school, for reference, at least one copy of Oswald's Etymological Dictionary.

THE
FIRST BOOK OF ETYMOLOGY.

PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS.

ETYMOLOGY is that science which explains the *true origin* and derivation of words, with the view to ascertain their *radical* or *primary* signification.

Through it we learn that *hopeful* is derived from *hope* by affixing *ful*, which means *full of*; that *fearlessly* is derived directly from *fearless*, by affixing the adverbial termination *ly*, and remotely from *fear*, since *fearless* is itself formed by affixing to *fear* the termination *less*, which means *without*; and that *unconsciousness* is formed from *conscious* by prefixing *un*, meaning *not*, and affixing *ness*, which signifies *state of being*.

Etymology of the English Language treats of the *true origin* and *meaning* of English words.

English words are either *Primitive* or *Derivative*.

A *Primitive* word is one that is not derived from any other word; as *sweet*, *rough*, *run*, *take*.

A *Derivative* word is formed from a *Primitive* word by adding or prefixing a syllable; as *sweeten*, *roughly*, *forerun*, *retake*.

The *Radical* or *Essential* part of a word is called a *Root*; as, *care*, in *careful*; *see*, in *oversee*; *dorm*, in *dormant*; *vene*, in *convene*.

A *Root* is modified or altered in sense by putting a syllable *before* it or *after* it. Thus, the root *do* becomes *undo*; *hold*, *uphold*; *vide* (L. to see), *provide*; *clud-* (L. to shut), *exclude*; by placing a syllable *before* the root. And *child* becomes *childless*; *turn*, *turning*; *anim-* (L. life), *animate*; *reg-* (L. to rule), *regent*; by placing a syllable *after* the root.

When the syllable is placed *before* the root it is called a *Prefix*.

When the syllable is placed *after* the root it is called a *Suffix*.

The following exercises are intended for further illustration of the foregoing definitions.

I.

The words in the first column are *primitive* words or *roots*; those in the second are *prefixes*; and those in the third *derivatives*, which result from a combination of the two former.

Sight	fore	foresight.
Bitter	im	imbitter.
Deed	mis	misdeed.
Wear	out	outwear.
Come	over	overcome.
Bar	un	unbar.
Able	un	unable.
Go	under	undergo.
Fix	pre	prefix.
Draw	with	withdraw.
Join	ad	adjoin.
Date	ante	antedate.
Place	dis	displace.
Line	inter	interline.
Build	re	rebuild.
Fine	super	superfine.

II.

In the following exercise the middle column contains *suffixes*.

Civil	ize	civilize.
Child	hood	childhood.
Silk	en	silken.
King	dom	kingdom.
Base	ness	baseness.
Knave	ry	knavery.
Clerk	ship	clerkship.
Abet	or	abettor.
Duck	ling	duckling.
Bond	age	bondage.
Art	ist	artist.
Team	ster	teamster.
Chariot	eer	charioteer.
Find	er	finder.
Drunk	ard	drunkard.
Faith	ful	faithful.
Boy	ish	boyish.
Joy	less	joyless.
War	like	warlike.

III.

In the following list, primitive words, and the two classes of derivative words are mingled. It is expected that the pupil will so

FORMATION OF DERIVATIVE WORDS.

study it that, when called upon, he will be able to distinguish the primitive from the derivative words, and also show how the latter are formed.

Full, feel, overhear, runner, childish, fearless, regain, night, gloomy, perilous, cheerful, withstand, unfit, reform, understand, foresee, interview, overlook, blow, soon, heavy, songster, roamer, stealing, disjoin, peerage, prejudge, unhorse, sick, brightness, god-like, home, oar, golden, remove, lordly, troublesome, idolize, mistake, forehead, eye, sand, hearty, underbid, outmarch, overboard, hard, coldness.

RULES

FOR THE FORMATION OF DERIVATIVE WORDS BY MEANS OF SUFFIXES.

In adding suffixes to radical words, as a general rule, no change takes place in the form of the latter. There are instances, however, in which the final letters of the primitive word are omitted or changed, or other letters introduced; and the following rules are given to show the pupil under what circumstances such changes take place.

RULE I.

The final *e* of a radical word is usually rejected, when the suffix commences with a vowel; as, move-ing, moving; sale-able, salable; please-ure, pleasure.

RULE II.

The final consonant of a monosyllable, if preceded by a single vowel, is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, bag-age, baggage; spot-ed, spotted.

RULE III.

The final consonant of a word of more than one syllable, if accented on the last syllable and preceded by a single vowel, is doubled before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, debar-ed, 'barred; occur-ence, occurrence.

RULE IV.

The final *y* of a radical word, when preceded by a consonant, *s* generally changed into *i*, before a suffix, whether beginning with a vowel or a consonant; as, happy-ness, happiness; story-ed, storied.